

IN THE TRANSVAAL.

REVOLT OF THE SETTLERS AGAINST THE
OPPRESSION AND MISGOVERNMENT
OF THE BOERS.

WHAT THE "OUTLANDERS" HAVE DONE FOR THE
COUNTRY, AND HOW THEY ARE TREATED—
A SKETCH OF THE BOER PRESIDENT—
JOHANNESBURG AND ITS MARVEL-
LOUS GROWTH.

The cause of the trouble in the South African
Republic, or the Transvaal, as it is commonly
called, is graphically set forth in the accompany-

ing pictures of "Johannesburg Seven Years Ago" and "Johannesburg Today." The marvellous growth of that city and of the district around it has aroused a dual antagonism. One is the antagonism of the Boers, the ruling class, against the progress and against the foreigners who are thus transforming the country. The other is the antagonism of the new settlers against the ignorant and inefficient oligarchy that would keep the country in semi-barbarism. There is in this latter no question of race, or of form of government, or of national



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JOHANNESBURG.

proprietary. The settlers have nothing against the Boers. They do not want to overthrow the Republic. They have no desire to annex it to the British Empire. They simply want such just and reasonable treatment as will permit them to live in peace and prosperity, and will assure them the protection and benefit of the government. To this end, they naturally look to Great Britain for sympathy and moral support, which of course they are sure to get. Indeed, many Englishmen, such as the leading spirits of the British South Africa Company, will be inclined to give them much more, and to intervene forcibly in their behalf. That is what Dr. Jameson was reported to be doing.

BRITISH AID TO THE TRANSVAAL.
It must be borne in mind that without British protection there would probably have been no such thing today as the South African Republic. Under their protection the affairs of that country went steadily from bad to worse, until, twenty years ago, its government was bankrupt and on the verge of dissolution. It was perfectly evident that without some foreign aid it would go to ruin altogether and relapse into barbarism. The progressive element of the people therefore asked the British Government to take it under its protection. To this appeal Great Britain, of course, promptly responded. There is no need of inquiring into her motives. Let it be granted that they were by no means disinterested. Nevertheless, she did good work. She took charge of the Transvaal, restored order, put finances into a sound condition, and started the country on the high road to prosperity.

But a majority of the Boers were from the first opposed to the British occupation. They would have preferred to turn their country over to Germany or to the slave-trading Portuguese, or even to abandon it to the savages. So after two or three years of British rule, they rebelled. They objected to being taxed for the support of their own government and the improvement and welfare of their own country. There was a short war, very badly managed on the part of the British, which amounted, in fact, to a mere series of massacres, and then Mr. Chamberlain decided to let the Boers have their way. He allowed them to secede from the British Empire and to set up their own independent government, merely reserving for Great Britain a sort of suzerainty over the foreign affairs of the Republic. Since then the Boers have shown on every possible occasion the utmost conceivable hatred of the British. At the same time, realizing that without foreign enterprise and foreign property they could not get into as bad a plight as ever they enjoyed their country to settlement and invited the world to come in and occupy the land.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.
This invitation was promptly accepted by men of every nation. Many Americans went thither, and French and Germans. Naturally, however, on account of the close proximity of the British colonies at the Cape, the great majority of immigrants were English and Scotch. The climate of the Transvaal was known to be pleasant and salubrious, and the soil rich in minerals. There was, therefore, a steady procession of mining prospectors pouring in. Englishmen with English money and English enterprise swarmed into the country by thousands. They dug mines and built mills. Mines sprang up in the wilderness as if by magic. Markets were created and supplied. The Boers, who had been living a wretched hand-to-mouth existence, found themselves able to sell their cattle and sheep, and their hard-earned, at fabulous prices. The Government, which had been in a state of chronic impotency, was now able to pay the taxes the foreigners to fill its treasury to overflowing. Today the country is more prosperous than ever before in its history, thanks entirely to these foreign settlers.

CONDITION OF THE SETTLERS.
In the mean time these "Outlanders," while they are making the prosperity of the country, are compelled to remain aliens and to have no share in the government they are taxed to support or in the laws to which they are subject. They now form the great majority of the population. They pay fines that have developed an enormous mineral wealth of the country and made the name of South Africa synonymous with almost insatiable riches. Yet they have to look on helplessly while the revenue they provide is divided up among the improvident Boers. They have no vote. They live practically under martial law. They have no protection. No schools are provided for their children. Their social standing is regarded by the Boers as no better than that of the black Kaffirs. The President of the Republic, indeed, habitually speaks of them as "the white Kaffirs," and has even addressed an audience of intelligent and honorable Englishmen as "rogues, thieves, liars and murderers." More than that, the settlers are not even allowed to hold meetings to discuss their

MAP OF THE TRANSVAAL AND NEIGHBORING STATES.



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has not been able, however, to free the miners from the effects of Boer ignorance and crass obstinacy. There is a code of mining laws drawn up for the protection of life and property, and enforced by the mining population. It is administered by a certain number of mining inspectors appointed by the Government. The Government requires that all these inspectors shall be citizens of the Republic and shall, of course, speak Dutch. They must also be members of the Dutch church. Now mining is an industry which ten years ago was wholly unknown in the Transvaal. It is not surprising, therefore, that the Boers should know nothing about it. In fact, the only experts in the country are foreigners, most of them being Scotch or American. But they are not allowed to fill the places of mining inspectors. The result is that the heavy school tax which they already pay to the Boer Government. There are in the Rand district at least 1000 English-speaking children, for whose tuition nothing but a Dutch medium can provide is made by the Government. Dutch is the only recognized medium of education, and in the public schools English is not taught, or, if taught at all, only to a slight extent, as a foreign language. The English population, some time ago proposed to establish English schools at private expense. This was denounced by the Government as little less than open rebellion, and was actually proposed to suppress such schools by force. Finally, an condition that Dutch should be taught in these voluntary English schools, as well as English, the Boers gradually consented to them existing. They receive, however, no financial assistance whatever from the Government, nor are the children who support them and whose children who are educated in them in the least exempted from taxation for the support of Dutch schools.

THE "COMMANDEERING" OUTRAGES.
Still another noteworthy example of Boer oppression was furnished, indeed, still is furnished, by the system of "Commandeering." A "Commande" is a military expedition sent out against the negroes. Its purpose may be to repel and to subdue a hostile tribe, or more probably to attack wantonly some peaceful tribe and rob it of its cattle and land, or even to capture a lot of its members for slavery. These expeditions are organized in the Transvaal, and there is nothing the typical Boer loves better than to "wallow in a Kaffer." These expeditions are, of course, organized and directed by Boers. But since the English and other foreign settlers are not active and better fighters, the Boers have got into the habit of impressing them into the ranks to bear the danger and do the real work, while they—the Boers—get the gain. That is to say, the "Outlanders" are forced to serve the Boers, at their expense, without pay, for a Government in which they have no vote and no interest. They are literally drafted into the service of an alien Power.

For example, a married man, with a family, is suddenly pounced upon by a Government official and told to provide himself with a horse, saddle, bridle, rifle, twenty rounds of ammunition and eight days' provisions, all at his own expense, and to be ready in forty-eight hours to march to the front to fight without any compensation whatever, in a war in which he has no voice and no interest. In addition to this, English shopkeepers are compelled to provide supplies of goods, and even to furnish money to the Boers who go on these expeditions without any remuneration. A resident who refused to go on one of these expeditions was summoned. On one case came before the High Court, and he was ordered by the court to go to the front, or to furnish the Boers with food, money, or provisions of their own, or blankets, or any other supplies. The court ordered him to go to the front, or to furnish the Boers with food, money, or provisions of their own, or blankets, or any other supplies. The court ordered him to go to the front, or to furnish the Boers with food, money, or provisions of their own, or blankets, or any other supplies.

BOER WAYS IN PEACE AND WAR.
The famous campaign against King Matabele was organized and conducted by the Boers, but the fighting was really done and the battle won by the English and other foreign settlers who had thus been impressed into the service. Throughout the whole campaign the Boers showed themselves to be efficient warriors, and to be capable of planning and executing a campaign of war. They were not, however, as a rule, very kind to the natives. They were not, however, as a rule, very kind to the natives. They were not, however, as a rule, very kind to the natives.

public who was competent to take Mr. Trimble's place. All was in vain. President Kruger and his associates insisted upon the dismissal of Mr. Trimble. Thereupon Mr. Esselen resigned. All Trimble's capable officials of his department also resigned. And thus, a few weeks ago, Johannesburg and other populous towns were reduced to the alternative of protecting themselves by vigilance committees or by living in a state in which no public street might be safely traversed after dark. Mr. Esselen has since declared that he will never again take office under the Transvaal. Government unless such alterations are made in the Constitution as will define the powers of the various departments and establish a reasonable system of franchise and representation for the whole country.

policy of the Government to encourage the sale of land. In many parts of the country, there is one striking place where the very soil is made inhospitable. The reason of this is to be found in the fact that the Government gets into a year's license fee from each settler. The license fee is a year's license fee from each settler. The license fee is a year's license fee from each settler.

HOW PETITIONS ARE RECEIVED.
About a month ago the foreign settlers, through Lionel Phillips, who acted as their spokesman, made a formal statement of their grievances to the Boer Government, and a serious request for relief. Their demand required nothing more than honest and efficient administration and a fair share in the government. Nothing less than this they insisted upon. They would sooner or later insist upon their petition being granted. How this was received by President Kruger and his colleagues may be imagined from the fact that a year or two ago a similar petition, actually signed by 1500 adult males, was literally spit upon and trampled under foot and the laughter, jeers and insults of the assembled members of the government.

"GOM PAUL."
Although the Transvaal is in name a republic, it is really governed by a despotic oligarchy. Indeed, it might be said to be ruled by a triumvirate, consisting of President Kruger, General Joubert and General Smuts. The chief and best-known of these is President Kruger, or "Gom Paul," as he is almost universally called by the Boers. He is a robust old man of something more than seventy years. In early life he was a soldier, and a brave one. He is a simple, unassuming man, and is even now by no means decrepit. He has a long, narrow head, with a high forehead, and a small, pointed nose. He is a simple, unassuming man, and is even now by no means decrepit.

DEGENERATE BOERS.
The old-time Boers, the original Dutch settlers in South Africa, were a splendid set of fellows, especially in battle. Their history is filled with proofs of it. Witness the famous Battle of Blood River, fought more than fifty years ago. The flower of the Zulu army, which had been defeated and dispersed by the great Chaka king, attacked a Boer "Commande." There were 2000 Zulus to the 350 Boers. The Boers won, and the Zulus were killed. The Boers were a splendid set of fellows, especially in battle. Their history is filled with proofs of it.

A WONDERFUL NEW CITY.
Johannesburg is by far the largest and most important place in the whole country, and is, in point of rapid growth, one of the most remarkable cities in the world. Ten years ago the site it occupies was a desolate, uninhabited plain, without a building or even a road save the rude "trek" of the Boers. To-day it is a handsome city of 60,000

Inhabitants, with a couple of railroad stations, street cars, telephones and electric lights, stock exchange, theatres, opera house, and all the outward and visible signs of civilization and culture. It is a mushroom city, either. The streets are well paved and the sidewalks flagged, and the buildings are largely substantial structures of brick and stone. The clubs and clubhouses would hold their own for size and comfort in London or New York. There is a fine public park with a "recreation ground" where there are bicycle races, tennis matches and cricket and football. At such sports, in which competitors from the Cape, Natal, and the Orange Free State take part, there are gatherings of thousands of spectators of both sexes, as fashionably dressed as those to be seen at Manhattan Field. There are, of course, other thousands of native negroes, Natives and Coolies. Similar contrasts are to be seen on the streets and avenues, where trim American buggies and heavy, luxurious victorias and landaus are mingled with primitive ox wagons.

THE LONDON MARKET RESTLESS.
MINING STOCKS OPEN FLAT—AN IMPROVEMENT IN AMERICAN RAILROADS—AWAITING DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH AFRICA.
London, Jan. 3.—In the Stock Exchange market today mining stocks opened flat, but afterward recovered somewhat. Operators were in suspense and awaiting developments in South Africa. American railroads were dull and weak.

Views of a Merchant of Johannesburg.
Chicago, Jan. 3.—A. A. Swinkler, an extensive dealer in mining machinery, of Johannesburg, South Africa, is in Chicago. He was not surprised to hear of the collision between the Boers and the force under Dr. Jameson, when informed of the latest news from the South African Republic.

TRIED SUICIDE WITH PARIS GREEN.
A WINDSOR HOTEL SERVANT ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIMSELF WITHOUT APPARENT MOTIVE.
Michael Cranna, thirty years old, attempted suicide about 10 o'clock yesterday morning in a furnished room at No. 20 East Forty-first-st., which he hired about a month ago from Mrs. Gallagher, who lives on the top floor. Cranna worked in the Windsor Hotel. It was his duty to make fires in the different rooms. He got ten days' leave of absence last Monday and went to Boston to visit his uncle. He returned home Wednesday evening. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning he went downstairs to Kearney's saloon on the corner, dressed only in his undershirt. He called the saloonkeeper into a rear room and showed him a big revolver. Kearney asked him what he was going to do with it. He said he did not know, and looked at the weapon in a frightened manner. He asked the saloonkeeper to put the pistol away for him. Kearney did so. Cranna then began to give evidence of being sick, and he was assisted upstairs to his room. He knocked on the door a few minutes later, and shouted to Mrs. Gallagher that he had taken poison. Policeman Redd, of the East Thirty-fifth-st. station, was called into the house. He ran across to Kearney's saloon and got an emetic, which he administered to Cranna. An ambulance was then called, and Cranna was removed to Lincoln Hospital. He was then unconscious, and the doctors said he might die. No one knows what motive he could have for attempting suicide, unless he became suddenly deranged. A note was found in his room which read that his brother, who is a fireman detached at Fire Headquarters, had taken away his loneliness. It is said that the man is married, but separated from his wife.

A BOY'S RECKLESS SHOOTING.
A crippled boy, walking with a crutch, was arraigned in Yorkville Court yesterday afternoon, charged with shooting a man. According to the evidence, the youngster, Bertrand Rohner, sixteen years old, is the son of a furniture dealer, living at No. 22 East Sixty-seventh-st., who was shooting from the window of his room on the top floor at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night. Suddenly a young carpenter, Herman Strauss, eighteen years old, of No. 300 East Sixty-sixth-st., who was walking on the opposite side of the street in front of No. 310, fell to the ground, crying that he was shot. He had been hit in the left hip. A crowd collected and a policeman appeared. Mrs. Webber, who lives at that number, said she saw repeated shots from a pistol in the window of Rohner's room. Some one would turn up the gas while loading a pistol, then, turning it down, would shoot at the window and then look up and repeat the operation until nearly fifty shots had been fired. Bullets were found in the woodwork of the house. Several had struck the sidewalk. It was almost a miracle that others had not been hit. Young Strauss was removed to the Presbyterian Hospital. The following day Dr. Sanford removed the ball. It was a 22-calibre bullet. Blood-poisoning seemed imminent and the police were informed. Yesterday Policeman John A. Scheuing, of the East Sixty-seventh-st. station, arrested Rohner. He declared that he only used 22-calibre Flobert cartridges.

Magistrate Mott dismissed the case on this evidence.

Your
Resolutions

—many of them—are destined to be broken before January 1, 1897; but if you are a new reader of the

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you will continue for the whole twelve months to congratulate yourself upon the turning of this leaf. As for our old-time friends their allegiance is sure, and we promise them that they shall have no cause for slackening. They will still find their favorite Sunday paper full of real news and thoughtful criticism in art, music and literature and reflecting all the intellectual activities of the age; they will find it pre-eminently the paper for the American home.

To-morrow's issue will be devoted to no class or interest, but will furnish an abundance of reading on general and special topics, including the following features:

Some West Side
Characters.

Stories of queer campers-out along the Hudson River front.

The Latest in French
Hairdressing.

New coiffures as they may be seen in Paris.

Exploring New-Jersey.

The strange adventures of a man who tried to find a number in a Newark street.

Queen and Physician.

Ex-Attache describes how Amelie of Portugal came to study medicine. Her husband objects.

Daddy John's New Clothes

A sketch of North Carolina life.

A New Fashion in Jewels.

People of moderate means may indulge their tastes in the semi-precious stones.

Willets Point and
its Torpedo Tests.

How New-York might be defended from attack by Long Island Sound.

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